






FIRE	FUEL	NOTES
Class A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordinary combustibles, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Paper ◦ Cloth ◦ Wood ◦ Rubber 	<p>These fuels leave ash after they burn up.</p>
Class B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flammable liquids, such as oil and gasoline • Combustible liquids, such as charcoal lighter fluid and kerosene 	<p>These fuels burn only at the surface because oxygen can't penetrate the depth of the fluid. Only the vapor burns when ignited.</p>
Class C 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrical equipment, such as wiring and motors 	<p>When the electricity is turned off and is no longer feeding the fire, the fire becomes a Class A or B fire, depending on the type of fuel.</p>
Class D 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combustible metals, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Aluminum ◦ Titanium ◦ Zirconium ◦ Magnesium ◦ Potassium 	<p>Class D fires are not normally found in residential areas.</p>
Class K 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooking oils (vegetable or animal) • Fats used in cooking appliances 	<p>Class K fires are technically flammable liquid/gas fires (Class B), but because of their special characteristics, they are placed in a separate class.</p> <p>Class K can occur in commercial food preparation locations, such as restaurant kitchens, where large quantities of cooking oils are used.</p>